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NUMBER 1



INSCOM

A

Worldwide
Command

UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND

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Viewpoint

"We've come a long way, baby!"

Ask INSCOM's Commanding General about his year-old integrated intelligence and security operation and he's likely to borrow that well-known Madison Avenue phrase. And, really, what better way is there to describe the first year of the US Army Intelligence and Security Command.

On Oct. 1, 1977, we became the Army's intelligence command...all elements under one name...dedicated to one intelligence and security mission. We had just passed through nine months of divestment and development...we were one.

But on the fringes were skeptics...those who said the new command would never get off the ground...would never be accepted. And, a year ago, the name INSCOM was virtually unknown.

A lot has happened since then...we've come a long way.

The concept has been put into operation. Plans have been turned into projects. Working relationships with other commands and even other countries have been formed and continually strengthened.

Personnel, representing diverse disciplines, have worked together as no one thought they could. And, perhaps most importantly, the name INSCOM has become familiar...no longer do people ask "What's that?" Not only has the name gained familiarity, it has earned respect.

INSCOM, through its people and accomplishments, has shown that it's a command that knows its business and means business.

The skeptics have been proved wrong...the US Army Intelligence and Security Command is alive and well and moving toward a better product, toward improved intelligence, toward advanced security and toward more accomplishments.

INSCOM has come a long way during its first year...but the second phrase which General Rolya always adds to his answer rings just as true, "We still have a way to go."

Support by the INSCOM family, the men and women, both military and civilian, who carry on the daily functions of this command, is what has brought INSCOM to where it is today. And each one of these people, whether he plays an operational or support role, will help make INSCOM the command it should be tomorrow and the tomorrows after that.

If one person falls short, the whole command, the whole concept suffers...if one person achieves, the whole command, the whole concept benefits.

It's your command...it's your accomplishments...it's your future.

Happy Birthday, INSCOM, may you live a long, prosperous, dedicated and responsive life.



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THIS MONTH



The INSCOM organization, a spot in volleyball history, a recollection of Nijmegen and the command's own "new breed." These are just some of the stories found inside this month's issue. It's our largest issue to date and it's packed with INSCOM news.

Want to know what your command does, why it was formed and what plans there are for its future? Then turn to **Page 15** for an indepth look at the organization from the eyes of its commander.

The world's record for continuous volleyball play keeps volleying across the seas...and it's INSCOM units spiking the ball. This time, San Antonio has claimed the fame for keeping the ball going the longest. Photos and the story of their adventure begin on **Page 2**.

The television may have its Starsky and Hutch, but INSCOM has its own team of investigators. And, in many ways, they resemble their TV counterparts. Read "*Fighting Their Way Against Crime*" on **Page 12** for details.

We've all heard the stories...the American dollar is shrinking...sinking...dying. Beginning on **Page 20**, we take a look at how INSCOMers are coping with dollar devaluation overseas.

That's just a glimpse at some of the stories inside. There are a lot more. **RecRep** begins on **Page 2**, **INSCOM Worldwide** starts with a story about some INSCOM winners on **Page 7** and our **Names in the News** section is on **Page 11**. Turning to **Page 12**, you'll find **inscomers** and on **Page 28** **Spotlight** focuses on the Russian Institute. The articles on **Page 30** under the **All Source** title end our monthly sections.

COVER: Puzzled by our cover design? It's an adaptation of a Buckminster Fuller geodetic design, and, if you cut out the pieces, mount them on cardboard and fit them together, you'll have an unusual world map, denoting INSCOM's major organizational elements for your desk. The adaption is by Ray Griffith and the graphics by Ron Crabtree.



Refueling during a break—Tom Conry



A new position—Ed Barnett

Volleying Themselves To a Record

Two INSCOM field stations are volleying a world's record across the seas... first, Field Station Berlin set a world's mark by playing 51 hours, 5 minutes of continuous volleyball. Now, not to be outdone, Field Station San Antonio has topped that record and set another... 52 hours and 5 minutes... just an hour longer.

The field station members... all of whom are stationed with the Consolidated Security Operations Center (SCOC)... combined with members of

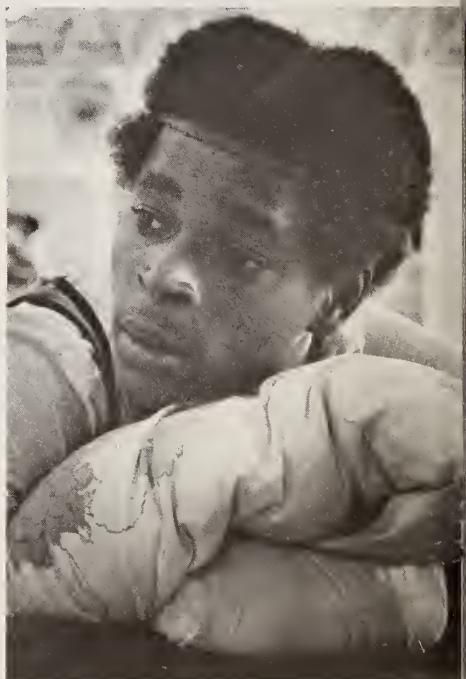
the 6948th Security Squadron from the Air Force, to endure the contest. The original idea was formulated when Roger Christian of the field station noted an article on Berlin's record in a service journal. Members of CSOC decided they too could set a record and the extensive plans begin for their marathon.

To make the game more purposeful, team members agreed to solicit pledges from the Army and the local community.

After extensive preparation, including physicals for the



Jim Pickett does the wrapping for Charles McCulley's sore hands. (WAF Photos by SGT Lorenzo D. Harris)



His face tells the story—Dwane Rapp as he's called back from a short break.



Still full of pep—but it's early yet—Chuck Kytta, left, and Pat Dolina take a refreshing break.

players, arranging for official witnesses and collecting supplies, play began at Warhawk Gymnasium on Lackland Air Force Base. The date was Aug. 11.

For the next 52 hours, players endured gymnasium temperatures of over 100 degrees, swollen hands and feet, blisters, fatigue and the worst of all, sleeplessness. Few players finished the game without having their hands bandaged.

When the game drew to a close on Aug. 13, the record had been set and \$1,300 had been collected for local charities, mainly the Mexican Baptist Children's Home.

The marathon over, four tired members of Field Station San Antonio walked wearily, but happily from the court. Noted one: "Whether Guinness sanctions the record or not, we know our idea was a real winner."



Setting his teammate up for a spike—Don Watson

Rec Rep



Earlier refreshed, now nearing the end—Tom Conry relaxes a spell.

A Hundred Miles, Four Days Of Grueling Nijmegen March

The Nijmegen March... mention that name to soldiers in Europe or those who have been there and you'll get responses like "grueling," "physically demanding," "an experience," and "beautiful."

This year, at least two INSCOM units... the 511th Military Intelligence Battalion and Field Station Augsburg... participated in the annual event. Here are their stories:

In July, two members of the 511th Military Intelligence Battalion participated in the physically demanding and grueling Nijmegen March in Holland. This march, which begins in the city of Nijmegen, usually draws a crowd of approximately 60,000 participants and thousands more spectators. There are several categories of participation in the march including civilians, military groups and individuals from throughout Europe.

Ronald R. Burton from Field Office Wuerzburg, and Stephen J. Reinhart of the Resident Office Bad Kissingen participated in the individual portion of the march. This meant that they were required to cover a distance of 50 kilometers (30 miles) a day for four consecutive days.

For the two 511th MI Battalion marchers, the day started at 4:15 each morning when the march began. Burton and Reinhart soon discovered that 50 kilometers was a very long distance; especially by the fourth day. During the march, they met with and talked to many other individuals from both US and allied nations.

One of these individuals was a member of a unit which Field Office Wuerzburg supports and who was leading a team from that unit. He was quite surprised to see counterintelligence agents on the march and expressed his pleasure at seeing intelligence personnel participating in and enduring the long walks.

The local populace was also very friendly. In every small town, the local residents would line the streets and applaud the marchers as they passed. Small children would approach the marchers and ask for autographs. On the

final day at the finish of the march, each marcher was given a bouquet of flowers as he approached the finish. Again, thousands of people were lining the streets and it was a very festive atmosphere.

Overall, Burton and Reinhart felt that the Nijmegen Marches were both physically challenging and an important liaison function between both the local populace and other military units present. Next year, the 511th Military Intelligence Battalion hopes to be able to send a full team to this prestigious march.

* * * * *

by Alex Robenson

Eighteen soldiers from Field Station Augsburg went to Holland in July but not for relaxed travel. The event was the 50th International four-day march in Nijmegen since the city has opened the march for outsiders.

Except for the war years, the city of 100,000 has held the 100-mile event every year since 1908, when it was started by the KNBLO, a local physical conditioning society.

The field station team outdistanced 50 other USAREUR-level teams in qualifying for the 50 existing slots for the march.

Michael L. Qualls, 2d Operations Battalion executive officer and team leader for the FSA effort, remarked, "We were team number 41... although it's just a numbering system. It doesn't mean we're 41st from the top."

After training on what proved to be their own time, the team practiced for months in

advance of the Holland march. One such practice course was in Berne, Switzerland.

Team members carried a 25-pound pack on their backs to partake in the Holland wanderlust. One man, exempt from the load, was Robert J. Stencil, the bike rider on the team. The bike rider's duties on the march included those of being a scout, course coordinator and food-and-water wagon attendant.

Stencil also carried first aid kits and extra loads during the march, always keeping an eye out for stops along the route.



Members of Augsburg's volksmarching team get ready for another day's march through Holland.
(US Army Photo by SP4 Hubert M. Patrick)

Before the actual 100-miler, the team attended a pre-camp conference at Camp Aulenbach in Baumholder for two days. From there it was on to Holland for the "big one."

Days started at 4 a.m.—whether you wanted breakfast or not—and ended many miles later in the evening. Shower sites were set up for the teams along the route, in order to wash off some of the march at day's end. And although creature comforts were sparse, at best—Hubert M. Patrick of 2d Ops BN said he encountered green eggs on one occasion—most team members were able to find a place to sit and rest along the route and get comfortable for a time. Patrick adds, "As long as you can side-step the cow droppings."

Team members for field station this year were Raymond Talley, Robert G. Bahneman, Linda G. Bailey, Denise Heineman, Loren Heineman, Eric E. Hungerford, Rafael R. James, Theodore E. Pope, Anthony G. Simpson, Hubert M. Patrick, Lawrence S. Poulin, Stephen R. Warner, Michael L. Qualls, Anthony J. Boff, Brian Kottlowski and Robert J. Stencil, team bike rider.

Also included were: Mark A. Laska of the 326th ASA Co. and Kara Shreffler, SDEUR.

Be It Golf, Volkslauf or Softball, Field Station Berliners Excell at All

While the name Skip Haugen may not be a familiar one worldwide, you can bet it is to members of Field Station Berlin, especially those who follow sports activities.

Rutherford "Skip" Haugen is a golfer... but not just any golfer. His record, you see, reads more like a pro making his money off the circuit than an enlisted man playing during his spare time.

Not only did Skip win the Berlin Open Golf Championship and chalk up the low gross score in the First Annual Field Station Berlin Invitational, but he went on to win the USAREUR golf title as well. In that tournament, he mastered the course with a 3 over par 291.

After USAREUR, it was off to FT Benning and the All-Army Tournament where Skip shot a 294 to capture fourth place. And, to cap his current circuit tour, the

young Field Station Berliner journeyed to Jackson, FL, during September and walked away with sixth-place honors in the Inter-Service Tourney with a 299 score.

Skip Haugen isn't the only member of Field Station Berlin involved in sports. Let's look at Mike Walker from H&S Company.

In August, Mike outlasted all other runners in a 6.2 mile Volkslauf, or "People Run," held in conjunction with the 18th Annual German-American Volksfest. Mike ran the 10,000 meter race at a 34-minute clip and there was no one near him at the finish.

Mike also participated in the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races at the USAREUR Track and Field Championships.

Going back to golf for a moment... 52 of Berlin's finest participated in the First Annual Field

—cont. next page



Skip Haugen

—Berlin cont.

Station Berlin Invitational Golf Tournament this summer. Leading the field of finishers was Mel Foster of the SSO office with a net score of 70. In second place was Keller Golden, and Dave Marandette wound up in third. As mentioned earlier, Skip Haugen won low gross honors with a 71 and Ron Felton had the longest drive... 275 yards. Coming closest to the pin was Gwen Conner on the par 3, 117-yard, 17th hole.

But sporting activity at this INSCOM field station isn't all individual effort. The H&S Company took top honors in the Andrews Kaserne Slow-Pitch Softball Championship this summer. The company came back from second place going into the finals and won the championship game against Signal Company, Berlin Brigade, thrashing them soundly, 23-7.

—John Greene



Ruben Lopez of H&S Company makes a spectacular catch. (US Army Photo by Martin Matthis)

She's Batting Her Way to Fame

Field Station San Antonio's Candace Odierna was a part of sports history recently when she participated in the First Women's Interservice Softball Championship held at Sheppard Air Force Base, TX.

For the first time in the history of interservice competition, each branch of service was represented by a women's team. After two round robin tournaments between All-Army, Navy, Air

Force and Marine teams, the women's All-Navy team was declared the winner with a record of five wins and one loss. The All-Army team was the only team to spoil the Navy's winning streak.

Candace Odierna is no stranger to softball competition. For the second consecutive year, she was selected for the All-Army Softball Team after tryouts in Indiantown Gap, PA. She

also plays softball for the Kelly Flyers at Kelly Air Force Base and for a local civilian sponsored team in the San Antonio City Women's Softball League.

—Judy A. Harmon



Candace Odierna

He
Runs,
He
Gives

In a country where volksmarching is a popular sport, marathon running is going strong.

Glendon D. Arnold of the 527th MI Battalion's Heidelberg Field Office recently participated in the 43d Signal Battalion Runathon... an event that gives proceeds from pledges to the Jerry Lewis Muscular Dystrophy Campaign.

Arnold completed 83 laps, or 20 and 3/4 miles, around the quartermile parade field and, more astonishing, this feat was accomplished in a single continuous run, covering a time period of 2 hours, 40 minutes.

—Allen L. Raub



Kerri Kifer

18TH MI BATTALION . . . A major element of what members consider the "biggest and best" 66th MI Group, the 18th MI Battalion has a long and proud tradition of its members obtaining honors and distinctions in the fields of military excellence/leadership, professional competence and athletic achievement.

18th MI BN soldiers have won the 66th MI Group Soldier-of-

Kifer, Gross Gather Honors At NCO Leadership Course

the-Year competition for the past two years, as well as many citations, awards and trophies for their accomplishments, both at work and at play.

Upholding this tradition recently were Specialist 5s Kerri L. Kifer and Vallerie Gross, both taking top honors at 7th Army NCO Academy's Primary Leadership Courses.

Specialist 5 Kifer not only walked away with one honor during her class in Bad Toelz, Germany, but took some special honors as well. She was named the Distinguished Graduate and recipient of the Commander-in-Chief USAREUR and 7th Army Award and winner of the General George S. Patton Award

for Excellence. Additionally, she was awarded the General Douglas MacArthur Award for Distinguished Leadership and the General Bruce C. Clarke Award for the Commandant's Inspection.

Before a large number of spectators including representatives of both the battalion and the 5th MI Company, SP5 Kifer delivered the valedictory address emphasizing leadership, performance and giving one hundred percent of oneself. (Her remarks follow this article.)

Then during the very next class, SP5 Gross won the General Douglas MacArthur award for Distinguished Leadership.

—cont. next page

INSCOM



Worldwide

Kerri Kifer

A Grueling Test, A Lot Learned

by Specialist 5 Kerri L. Kifer

For the past four weeks, each individual graduating here today has been undergoing a test. The test was a grueling, challenging and sometimes exhausting ordeal—physically, mentally and emotionally. Every waking hour was packed full of academic material, drill and ceremonies, development of leadership capabilities, details and projects. All company personnel experienced the joys and frustrations of serving in a leadership position, from squad leader to company commander.

All company personnel felt the muscle strain at PT formations and during the two-mile runs. We were all evaluated daily on our personal standards, including our uniforms, individual rooms and common areas. Finally, we were tested on all our academic subjects, and the standards applied to those tests were very high.

The purpose of all this was to instill in us the qualities of leadership—the ability to perform, the ability to impel others to perform, pride in our military appearance, knowledge of basic military subjects and the insistence on always giving 100 percent of ourselves to every task or mission which we are assigned.

Yes, the past four weeks were indeed a test. A test of seemingly insurmountable obstacles. The time was short, the requirements were many. And yet, every individual graduating here today passed that difficult test. For this, class 78-13, I salute you.

—Honors cont.

Commenting on the honors, Rudolf Wolter, the Battalion Sergeant Major, said, "To graduate from the NCO Academy is in itself an achievement and to win an award a great accomplishment. To win three is a spectacular feat."

"Specialist Kifer is indicative of the soldier found in the INSCOM family who is dedicated to mission accomplishment and the high standards of military virtue."

"It is indeed reassuring to experience the dedication, desire, drive, esprit, motivation and professionalism of the women in today's Army. As the 18th thinks of itself as the 'Guidon for the Biggest and the Best', that's how these women have set the standard for all soldiers to emulate."



The charcoal pit became a popular spot during the 511th's Organizational Day activities as attendees stopped to warm their hands and receive small shelter from the rain. (US Army Photo)

FS Berlin Welcomes ACSI Guests

FIELD STATION BERLIN . . . Three members from the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence at DA visited here recently receiving an operational briefing and a walk-through of the Ops area.

Visiting the station were Colonel Chester D. Crowell, Lieutenant Colonel Charles D. Bender and Christiann McGurk.

Recognizing Abilities Of Women

66TH MI Group . . . US Army Europe's Federal Women's Week was observed by members this group with many activities, skits and a luncheon during August.

511TH MI Battalion . . .

Rain may have dampened the area but not the spirits of battalion members and their families during Organization Day celebrations on July 21.

The day began with a golf tournament at the Monteith Golf Course and walking away with the trophy was Sergeant First Class Howard E. Burlew Jr. from the Stuttgart Field Office.

Activities continued with children's games and a barbecue/picnic where plenty of food was enjoyed by all.

The day's festivities ended with a softball tournament pitting the Battalion headquarters

In opening the activities, Colonel Charles F. Scanlon, group Commander, commented that while he is "new to FWP, I'm not new to women in the Army." He reassured group members, saying, "I recognize the contributions of women, both the military and civilian workers."

Magda S. Ortiz-Robles is the group's Federal Women's Program Coordinator.

Rain Dampens Day . . . But Not Spirits

staff against the field elements. After a long and hard-fought battle, the Border Field Office walked away with the championship trophy.

Fun, food and frolic were just the right ingredients to make an otherwise rainy day an outstanding success.

Where Is Your Unit's News?

San Antonio Talent Steals the Show

FIELD STATION SAN ANTONIO... The first place trophy for "The Ella Robinson Revue" held at Kelly Air Force Base was recently awarded to Staff Sergeant Jacques Dickerson of Company B, Field Station San Antonio.

With his rendition of "Traveling Man" SSG Dickerson brought down the house in this first annual forum for the talents of Army and Air Force personnel.

Specialist 4 Tyrone Searles took second place with his duet partner, Sergeant Darrell Martin. Other participants from Alamo station were: Specialist 4 Wesley Allen singing "Mame," Private First Class Thomas Tilent vocalizing "Don't Let Me Be Lonely," Specialists 4 Mark Dawson and Sandra Lee performing a

medley of folk songs on guitars, and Staff Sergeant Lewis Baker who served as the host for the evening.



James Melekian



Jacques Dickerson

After Emcee Specialist 4 James Melekian concluded the revue with the song "My Way," participants and members of the audience danced the night away their way.

"The Ella Robinson Revue" is an Air Force event sponsored in honor of Ella Robinson, an Air Force Sergeant who developed the talent show to display the diversified talents of Security Hill personnel.



The commander goes down

Getting Dunked For a Cause

FIELD STATION SAN ANTONIO... As the crowd cheered and applauded, Lieutenant Colonel Donald W. Steiger perched precariously atop a 300-gallon drum of water. Eyeing his victim, Captain D. J. Schnieders took careful aim with the soggy softball. Moments later, the field station's commander was drenched to the bone. But at least it was all for a worthy cause.

—cont. next page



but only after Schnieders pitches.
(Photos by CPT D.J. Schnieders and
C. Schnieders)

—Dunked cont.

The occasion was the St. Peters/St. Joseph's Children's Home Festival, an annual fund-raising event sponsored by the field station.

For a mere quarter, one could have the pleasure of dunking an insulting soldier or enjoying the brief incarceration of a friend (note: jail sentences were limited to five minutes). Both items were all in fun and proved to be the biggest attractions of the two-day festival.

Plans are underway for next year's events, but the popularity of the field station dunking booth will be hard to beat.

"We've Come a Long Way"

ARLINGTON HALL STATION

... Headquarters INSCOM's Third Annual Women's Week saw over 75 employees at the opening session and nearly 30 in attendance at each seminar.

Ann Caracristi, Chief, A Group at the National Security Agency, opened the session, reflecting on the beginning of her cryptologic career at Arlington Hall.

Whereas women during the 50s were mainly doing clerical work while the men pursued operational missions, she com-

mented that today, women are attending the war colleges, going to executive seminars and serving as top action officers in every field.

"Today's young women are showing they have the skills and commitment to succeed," she reflected. Referring to INSCOM's FWP, she described it as "support in the finest tradition of the cryptologic service—a program dedicated to all our people."

Workshops on creative career development, career crisis of women and men, the civilian personnel system and other topics relating to the entire work force as well as the women employees rounded out the week's activities.



Children from FS Okinawa run for the goodies after bringing the Pinata down during Spanish heritage festivities. (US Army Photo by SP4 Mark Place)

From Tacos to Enchiladas: It Was Quite a Fiesta

FIELD STATION OKINAWA

... The menu included tacos, enchiladas, beans and other Mexican and Spanish foods, each plentiful and delicious. And while members munched on the delectable dishes they were entertained by the Urasoe Folk Dance Club, a group of military and local national members who perform dances from all corners of the world.

The event, designated "His-

panic Heritage Night", was opened by Colonel Charles E. Schmidt, the field station Commander, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Week.

A colorful pinata contest was next on the agenda, followed by a Spanish disco. Oscar Romero, DJ of the Far East Network's Okinawa Latin Hour, conducted the disco providing the latest in Latino sounds until the early morning hours.

Bands Combine For Concert

FIELD STATION OKINAWA... The US Army and Japan joined forces here recently to literally "make beautiful music together."

The occasion was the joint band concert between the 296th Army Band and the First Combined Brigade Band of the Japanese Self Defense Forces held at the Torii Station post theater.

Selections ranged from soft Japanese folk suites like "Cherry Blossoms" and "Japan in Motion" to more upbeat arrangements like the "Theme From Combat" and "The Hustle."

Special guests included Major General and Mrs. Shinpei Ano, Commander, First Combined BDE, Japanese Ground Self Defense Forces, and Colonel and Mrs. Everett Rackley, Commander, US Army Support Activity, Okinawa.



Is there a tank somewhere out there? Above, members of the 332 OPs Co (FWD) successfully tactically deploy while right, a member works on his vehicle. It all happened when the unit, part of the 501st MI GP, went to the field to support the 55th Aviation Company's ARTEP. (US Army Photos by SSG Jimmie Poe)



LTC Arthur L. Henderson, new battalion commander, receives the colors from COL Darrell R. Arena, deputy group commander. (US Army Photo)



A sudden transformation for John Zikos, from active sergeant to reserve captain, and Mrs. Zikos helps out.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Command flags changed hands at two units recently and one INSCOM enlisted member received a commission as an officer.

Colonel James D. Neighbors, former Commander of USAG Arlington Hall Station, became Commander of **Tuslog Det 4** during ceremonies Aug. 31. Attendees included the governor of Sinop Province, the mayor of Sinop, the senior Turkish commander and the chief of police of Sinop.

The Tuslog Det 4 command flag was passed from **Colonel James D. Canfield**.

At the **511th Military Intelligence Battalion**, Lieutenant Colonel Arthur L. Henderson received the command from Major (P) Carl M. Jordan.

Guest of honor at the ceremony was Deputy Group (66th MI) Commander Darrel R. Arena.

It's an outstanding moment in a soldier's career when he receives his captain's bars and it's a rarity when enlisted personnel receive commissions as officers. A combination of these two events recently made **Field Station San Antonio** history when **Sergeant John Zikos** was appointed Captain (USAR) in the Adjutant General Corps.

Sergeant Zikos received his reserve appointment as a broadcast officer due to his vast civilian experience as a broadcaster.

inscomers

Fighting Their Way Against Crime

They remind you of TV-famed Starsky and Hutch, only their "friends on the force" refer to them as "Hussky and Starch."

They're part of a new breed of military policemen . . . their hair is a little long and not so evenly cut . . . their uniform a three-piece suit one day and jeans and tee-shirt the next . . . their speech is staccato . . . their eyes pierce through you seeking some hidden secret . . . their work is investigation.

Follow them around Arlington Hall Station or sit in on one of their "strategy" sessions and you'll find their turf is assault, possession, receiving of stolen property, forgery and worthless checks.

For Chris Wing and John Huss, though, it's an exciting life . . . one they talk about, only sparingly reflecting credit on themselves but setting forth a message of pride in their investigative work.

Ask them about their "famous" cases and Huss remembers his first case . . . a housebreaking at Arlington Hall. No, someone didn't break into the general's house . . . just the dry cleaners and they stole \$160.

But more vivid in his mind is one that happened in July of 1977 . . . a case involving kidnapping and carnal knowledge. "We spent 15 to 16 hours on

interviews in that one," Huss relates. "And it turned out not to be a case . . . but we did surface a couple of other things including possession."

Then there was the time the boiler exploded at Arlington Hall. Huss and three military policemen were just going on duty . . . it was one of those nights when he had some extra work planned. "We saw the whole top of the boiler building on fire . . . we started to go upstairs but didn't, good thing, the roof fell in shortly."

That's where Huss's version of the story ends, but a justification for a Meritorious Service Medal he received earlier this year tells how his "immediate action prevented the loss of approximately \$250,000 worth of government property by removing it from the interior of a burning building, risking his own life." Huss will say he received a DA Commendation Certificate for his efforts but he never mentions being treated at DeWitt Army Hospital for smoke inhalation.

Ask Huss and Wing to take you through a normal case and

drug surveillance and apprehension is what they decide to explore. While they sometimes differ on methods, they're quick to assure you that certain rules have to be followed, certain procedures maintained.

They start explaining how the drug pushers are suspected, how they lay out procedures and form a team and the final exciting moments of the apprehension . . . their voices intermingle, making it impossible to distinguish exactly who made what comment.

"We deal with informants . . . they give us info on the trafficking and tell us what big buy is coming down. Then we do some checking on our own . . . some listening, watching and quiet investigating.

"When we know the buy is coming off, we form a team . . . no one gets advance knowledge of what's going on, that would blow the whole thing, only that they may have to work . . . some people we just pull when they come on shift. Then we give the team a name, something like "Doper" . . . just a code name.

"Next is the briefing, where we iron out responsibilities for each



individual . . . right down to handcuffs, rights, etc. Everyone has to know what they need to do . . . there can be no slipups."

The scene switches to the point of the surveillance . . . one person is in charge, normally either Wing or Huss . . . no one operates without orders. Sometimes photographic equipment . . . night scopes . . . is employed, but always eyes and ears are open. The operation gets underway . . . the buy is made . . . the team closes in. Rights are read . . . searches conducted . . . suspects taken in for questioning.

"Then the interviewing begins . . . not only of the suspects and witnesses but of our own people. We have to know what happened from every person's point of view."

After the operation is completed, the suspects either charged or released and the case, so far as the investigators are concerned, closed, there are reports to be written, a review of procedures to be made and a mental note taken of lessons learned.

While perhaps the most exciting, investigation is not their only job. Their position also involves being the physical security inspector and, perhaps most importantly, being in charge of internal affairs.

"In other words, we police the police," Wing explains. "No MP can begin believing he's above the law. The first person you see on post is the MP—if he's messing up, then how can the other people be straight?"

Becoming an investigator isn't an overnight miracle . . . first you have to serve as a military policeman for a year and then your installation has to select you for special schooling . . . schooling which will take you away from duty for eight weeks.

School is held at FT McClelland and covers such things as interrogations and interviews, crime scene searches, confirming suspicions and reports.

"They taught us to verify, re-verify and then verify again," Wing explains. "We can have our suspicions but we can only proceed on facts. Then if we suspect a person of the least little thing, we have to read him his rights."

But the most interesting subject taught, according to both Huss, who came to Arlington Hall in 1974, and Wing, who just arrived on the scene a year ago, is body language.

Again, the intermingling of voices creeps in . . .

"First you have to realize the person doesn't want to be here. We have to watch, not only listen . . . to pick up some nervous habit, some telltale sign and key

on that action. If he crosses his legs, he's trying to shut us off, if he wrings his hands, he's nervous. Sometimes we learn more by looking than listening. That can break many cases."

They were quite a team . . . that Huss and Wing . . . yes, were. You see, Huss, or the Hussky part of the team, is in civilian life now, pursuing a law enforcement career in Chicago. A career, he realizes, which will take longer to go from foot patrol to investigator, a field he hopes once more to reenter. And Wing? Well, that part of the team, the Starch, remains at Arlington Hall Station, keeping the spirit of the new breed alive and working.



PFC Amundson

From Coffee to Machines, He's an All-Around PFC

He calls himself Gablingen Kaserne's "Command PFC" and it's no small wonder since just part of Martin T. Amundson's job includes tracking down and coordinating with individuals wanted for one reason or another by any of his bosses in the S-3 shop.

Additionally, and what he describes as his most interesting job, PFC Amundson runs the field station conference room and the equipment inside the projection room.

When briefings are held, the PFC mans the control board for the presentations. Included in

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Mayewaki's Home's Like a Museum

Precious objets d'art are generally found in museums... and perhaps that would be the best way to describe Ben Mayewaki's home... a museum.

Mayewaki, who serves as Chief of the Translation Branch, US Army Document Center (Pacific), 500th Military Intelligence Group, has been collecting Oriental objets d'art since 1946. Starting his collection with utensils used in Japanese tea ceremonies, tea bowls, caddies, flower vases, water jars, incense containers and paintings, Mayewaki has gone now to what he terms items of special merit instead of quantity.

According to Mayewaki, the oldest item in his collection is a prehistoric Yayoi urn dating back to approximately 100 BC. Another item, a gilded bronze incense container used in tea ceremonies, dates to AD 900.

Many of his pieces have historic value. One piece, which he has since traded off, was a bit of calligraphy by Toyotomi Hideyori, written when he was about eight- or nine-years old. Hideyori, the son of the warlord Toyotomi Hideyoshi who ruled all Japan in the late 16th century. He had written this calligraphy when he was under the guardianship of the Maeda Clan.

For years the scrap of writing remained in the Maeda family until the death of Lieutenant General Maeda. When the general's widow wanted to thank a Japanese general for assisting her in funeral arrangements, she gave him the scrap of calligraphy. Upon that general's death, the calligraphy was sold and Mayewaki bought it.

Another item which Mayewaki used to have was a cup with a Christian cross concealed in the design. It dated back to the Era when Christians had to go underground and conceal the symbol of their faith in order to avoid persecution during the time Christianity was officially proscribed.

—PFC cont.

the \$300,000 worth of equipment are four overhead projectors, two 35mm slide projectors, a 70mm slide projector and a 16mm movie projector. These combine with complicated audio equipment to make it possible to produce multi-media displays.

As with most jobs, there are also less glamorous duties to accomplish. Before the conferences begin, PFC Amundson ensures the coffee pots are filled, cups are set up properly and the room is generally ready for the presentation.

After his time on the "board," manning the equipment, he returns to the conference



Ben Mayewaki admires one of his rare treasures, a tea ceremony pot. (US Army Photo by Glen Grant)

Rarity is a keyword in the Mayewaki collection. One example is a porcelain made by the famous Japanese potter Kakiemon in the mid-17th century. The piece featuring a Dutch design and made for export to Holland is one of two known in existence.

Another example of this quality is a Shuko painting he possesses... one of three done by the pupil of Sesshu. The other paintings are in the Boston Museum and the Tokyo National Museum.

Among his many endeavors, Mayewaki regularly lectures to various American and Japanese groups in the Tokyo, Kamakura, Yokohama and the Zama areas. He gives private showings of selected items from his collection and is known as a haven of historical knowledge about artists, the objects themselves and their former owners.

Attending one of his lectures is like enjoying a kaleidoscopic view of Japanese history, full of tales of Shogun, daimyo, samurai and fair ladies.

room—this time cleaning up the area, gathering coffee cups, rearranging table microphones and the like.

By then, it's time to assume the routine aspects of his other jobs: typing, filing and accomplishing those many "other duties as assigned."

—SP5 Alex Roberson

INSCOM

Who Are We? Where Have We Been? Where Are We Going?

The United States Army Intelligence and Security Command -- if someone were to ask you what it is or what it does, how would you answer?

Sure, there are the familiar phrases -- it's a major Army command...a consolidation of Army intelligence assets...a new organization. But could you explain, or do you know, why the command was formed, what it has accomplished during its first year and, perhaps most importantly, where it is going?

These are some of the questions we put to INSCOM's Commander, Major General William I. Rolya. His frank and informative answers provide an insight into this complex organization, its mixture of intelligence MOSs, the major problems it faces and his own hopes for the command's future.

The Journal's questions are in bold face, the general's answers in regular type.

General Rolya, INSCOM as a totally integrated intelligence organization, has been in existence for a year now and yet much of the Army community and even some of our own INSCOM members don't understand why the command was formed or what it does. What is INSCOM, how does it operate, who does the Command respond to and what is its relationship with other parts of the Army?

In some respects this is an easy question; in some respects, a most difficult one. Why the command was formed really comes down to giving the most effective intelligence support to the Army. It's a melding of all the disciplines we have now, SIGINT with

HUMINT, the PHOTINT and COMINT intelligences. As a result, we have a truly integrated intelligence system. And I don't use the word system lightly because my view of intelligence and how it should operate is that it is a system and as such there are many faceted parts which meld together to turn out a particular service and product -- in INSCOM's case, service for the Army and products which would be used by the total Army.

I guess by answering that I've also answered what we do. INSCOM turns out intelligence for the Army and for the nationals as we are tasked.

The relationships -- to whom does this command respond --

well, we respond to the Army as a whole and the national agencies in terms of national requirements for intelligence.

Our relationship with other parts of the Army is evolving because with a new concept, as this unit is, you simply don't go at full speed. INSCOM has worked its way up in relationships, as I see them, evolving in direct support with FORSCOM, USAREUR, Korea and all the other Army commands, TRADOC and the like.

To whom do you, as INSCOM's Commander, report?

I report directly to the Chief of Staff of the Army as a major Army commander...and there are 13 of these commanders. Basically, you

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—INSCOM cont.

look at it as sort of a hierarchical structure of the Army. And for us to be a major Army command is key and critical in performing our function, in being heard and having a direct shot to the highest Army leadership.

The Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS) called for a streamlining of our operations within the intelligence community and the elimination of duplication of efforts. How far have we come during this first year in accomplishing this objective?

Well, from my personal assessment, we're probably a year ahead of where many thought we would be. The streamlining has gone well. Duplication...I didn't see that much duplication. But the streamlining of the functions and the integration and mix of the people is what really has been the plus factor in this whole INSCOM.

In our first year of operation, I think we've made tremendous strides and that's because the people in the field are the ones who have been able to bring it about.

I look at our worldwide units and what our operations are and I see it. Unfortunately, because of the nature of the business, some don't see it as well because they do a specific function -- they can't see the overview or totality of it. But from where I sit, I think our people have done remarkable work.

And, yes, we have done a heck of a lot of streamlining in our support. And I don't say this from a subjective point of view but from my hearing from the other MACOMs, they're most pleased with INSCOM support and look for even greater support, which I think is within our capability.

One of the deficiencies pointed out in IOSS was the lack of a systematic method of determining Army component intelligence requirements or the extent to which these requirements are being satisfied. Has INSCOM as a new command broken ground in this area?

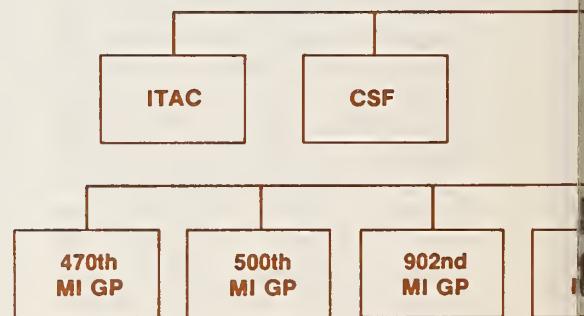
I think that is one of our most significant achievements. The INSCOM role in this has been to help the commands in establishing their requirements for intelligence and, quite honestly, in filling gaps...having a total world perspective, filling gaps that others did not perceive. So when I look for the satisfaction, I can look to our answering of requirements that we've been asked to fill, and I'm really heartened by the amount that we're able to do by just putting this together.

I guess the key thing is that in the formation of INSCOM we've been able to put a critical mass together of intelligence specialists, operators, analysts and supporting skills which has allowed us to fulfill all of these requirements.

Another deficiency mentioned was the underutilization of available intelligence products. What has the new command done to correct this problem?

Well, in terms of underutilization of available intelligence products, our people, particularly the ITAC, the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, went around and said: "User, what do you need?" "User, this is what we're giving you. Does this have any utility for you?" And we wanted a very candid appraisal, and they were very candid and forthright. They said some of our products, which we thought were serving a purpose weren't; so we eliminated those. Where they showed us voids, we just started working on those areas. There's no sense our publishing things and

INSCOM



doing things that no one is going to use...that's not even self-serving.

So what we're doing is simply meeting the user demand. Now, at times, certain users won't see or won't perceive a need for a particular product where we do...where it has a long term utility. We fill those gaps for them.

You mentioned the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center. Chapter 7 of the IOSS emphasized the need for establishing a "one-stop" intelligence production center, responsive to the consumer which would serve as a single point for technical advice and assistance. Has our ITAC fulfilled this need and what does the center do?

Their job is to analyze and satisfy the requirements for intelligence production. But there

is another dimension. You want to know if there is a one-stop intelligence place...there is.

A good and most recent example is in the alerting of the 18th Airborne for possible deployment to evacuate civilians in Zaire. The ITAC was on the ground within six hours after the alert, giving one stop, all-source support to the 18th. They satisfied the requirements and did yeoman service.

We also have a system where people in the field can come into the ITAC and ask for information on a particular subject and the ITAC is almost like a librarian. They know what's available and see if that suits the requestor's needs. In most cases we've seen the customer wasn't aware of the availability of the information but

the knowledgeable individual at the ITAC was and, in turn, was able to give the support. That has come about...that has really come about. There's no question in my mind that those people are outstanding in their support.

Just before the new command was born, the training, personnel and other housekeeping functions were "divorced" from the command and given to other MACOMs. Does the intelligence command function better now that it doesn't have these functions or are we finding this to be a hindrance, especially in areas like training and personnel?

To answer that question, we have two different sets of circumstances. Of all the components that now make up INSCOM, only one had a total verticalization it only had a particular function in the intelligence business. So, you can't say did it go good or bad because now you have a whole new circumstance, a whole new charter to work from.

From my perspective, now the whole staff can concentrate on the totality of the intelligence business and not concern ourselves with recruitments, training, research and development and the like.

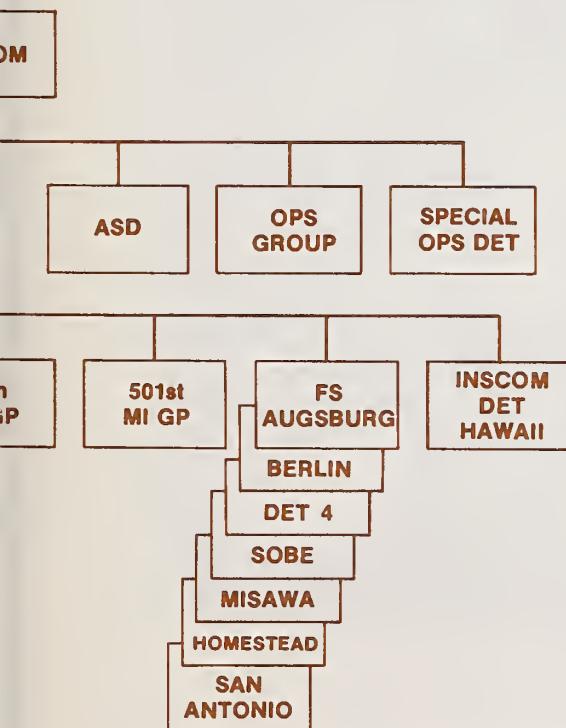
When we shifted those functions over to the other MACOMs, which had these functional responsibilities, I'd say on the whole it worked well. One or two little pieces fell out which I think is reasonable and could have been expected.

One of the primary objectives of the IOSS was obtaining greater involvement of the Army commanders and staff officers at all levels in intelligence and electronic warfare processes. Has this been accomplished to any degree during INSCOM's first year?

For the primary source of that answer, I guess you'd be better served to go see those commanders. But in my dealings

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STRUCTURE



—INSCOM cont.

with other commanders, I'd say yes. I have no way to measure the success objectively but subjectively I believe there has been more interest in intelligence by commanders than I've seen ever before. Intelligence is gaining its rightful place in their scheme, their thinking and their operations.

Let's carry that question a little further, sir. What do you plan to do in the future to get commanders at all levels involved?

We really don't have to do anything except our job. Our job is to provide intelligence to the Army and the commands of the Army and we don't need a program -- no public relations program or slick slogans -- none of that is really required from my point of view. If we turn out a good product, they're going to read it. And we'll keep up their interest that way.

We're sort of translators -- to a division it's presentation and giving certain types of information -- to a test facility it's another type of information -- to the research and development people, they have a different requirement. Everyone has a little different need for intelligence. Serving these customers, that's what gets them involved. Right now we have more demands on us than we can really handle. It's because people have that awareness and they want a lot more. It's very encouraging.

Then you're glad to get the business?

I'm glad to get the business. For me, it's also just the requests for INSCOM's support, assistance and products...the whole collection bit...that shows awareness, something I haven't seen before.

When the new command was formed, we drew many people of varying backgrounds, training and objectives into a consolidated organization, making it imperative for people to work with others in situations that never existed before. A good

example would be the 501st MI Group in Korea, an all-source unit, which combines all the intelligence disciplines in Korea under one command. Has this integration and interplay of personnel worked? Quite frankly, are our people getting along together?

Yes, in fact, an unconditional yes. They're not only getting along but each has served as a catalyst to the others. It really made all of us better MIers because they show new approaches, a better understanding of the business -- that's what I've seen. I can speak to that personally since I just had one little functional area before. I can see how much my scope and perceptions have broadened simply by my having all these different disciplines together. It's very exciting to see and watch...and of course participate.

The fusion is real. Now in certain areas where we do only one function it's not as evident but that's understandable...like the

field stations where they do a particular cut. Some of our units are truly all-source and that's where it hits you like a sledge hammer. It really comes home when you see the all-source types of units we are able to create. The fusion is a reality and we're getting better and better with the sole function areas talking to each other on an area basis. I think you'd have to look at our all-source units...it's just Merry Christmas and Happy New Year...that's how well it's going.

A lot of people said it wouldn't work...people were skeptical, but obviously it is working today.

That's right and you know one of my favorite places for a vacation is Nags Head, North Carolina, right near Kitty Hawk. In 1903, many people were saying to the Wright brothers, "That thing will never fly." The skeptics are harder and harder to find...I can't find them anymore.

We've talked about what INSCOM was formed to do, the problems it was formed to



INSCOM's Commander, Major General William I. Rolya, greets the Army's Vice Chief of Staff, General Frederick J. Kroesen, prior to conferring about the new command. (US Army Photo by Ray Griffith)

overcome, and about the integration of the various commands. We've talked about what the new command has accomplished in its first year...what we've already done. So, where are we today?

When you look at the formation of a major command...it's a significant undertaking, and that's an understatement. When you look at this command and its formation, it really breaks down into four basic phases: The first was a divestment phase -- the changes -- the old commands from which we were formed divesting themselves of certain functions: personnel, R&D and certain operations. That went off well.

The next aspect was the organizational phase. That is putting all these units together into some sort of an organization. It was key and important to get the INSCOM together.

We've finished the divestment. The organizational phase we've finished this year. Now we're in what I call the constructive phase. We got a lot of units together and now we're melding them into all-source operations.

And we're also slipping into the fourth stage which is a reassessment of what we've done...is it proper...is it correct...are there things we should be doing that we're not doing? And are there things that we're doing that we shouldn't be? We have to line it up in terms of concept. That takes some reflection, some thought.

So, I put us in the constructive phase to get this whole machine tuned up and operating...to say is this the kind of organization we should be? After that it's home free.

What do you see as INSCOM's major problems?

INSCOM major problem right now, I guess, is that third phase I was talking about...is to make sure we come into that total operational aspect.

Other problems are to stay abreast with technology and

needs, to see trends...to take a look at the analytical capabilities. And probably the biggest problem that I grapple with is do I have a proper balance with all the disciplines -- are we properly balanced in the PHOTINT, the HUMINT, the SIGINT and the CI? What's the proper balance to give the Army what it needs? There'll be resource limitations so basically the problem is to use the human and materiel resources properly. Our problem is always thinking ahead in terms of the planning and what we should be doing. We have a pretty dynamic operation and we just simply have to stay one step ahead...that's probably the major problem now.

What about our problems in the future?

For the future, we need to look at intent, look at analytical capabilities, look at what we should collect, what we should analyze and what we should produce. The problems in the future really come down to our basic mission. If you look at our charter, our regulation, and see what the Army has tasked us to do, it's not so much inventing new problems but to see how we can best do the job and that involves a constant reassessment of how the job should be done. It's deciding what's worthwhile for us to do and how we do it.

INSCOM is a complex operation and the problem really is how to continually best run it...how to best operate it for the good of the Army and the country. That will stay constant...it's pretty basic. What exists today...I could give you some specifics as to what our concerns are today with the future, where next week the world changes and the concerns and the situation just simply change. It's just having the foresight to look ahead and do the best for the Army.

Then General Rolya, what are your hopes personally for INSCOM to accomplish, to become?

Well, my hope for INSCOM is when that name is mentioned

automatically to the Army's mind comes a professional, dedicated force, really serving the Army...that people believe we're doing our job...we're doing it well...and we're doing it for the Army. If we achieve that, and I think we are, although there are ways we could do it better, that's all I can ask. That when an INSCOMer speaks people will know it's a professional individual giving a professional viewpoint.

Everybody in INSCOM, especially those who work in the Headquarters, wonders where Headquarters INSCOM will ultimately be located. Do you have any inside knowledge on that?

Not inside knowledge. What we're looking for is a home for the command because we are so scattered about. And what we're looking for is a place where the professionals of INSCOM can work in a professional environment, live in a professional environment...one where they can have permanency...one where we can bring all the people together.

But no decision on where that is going to be?

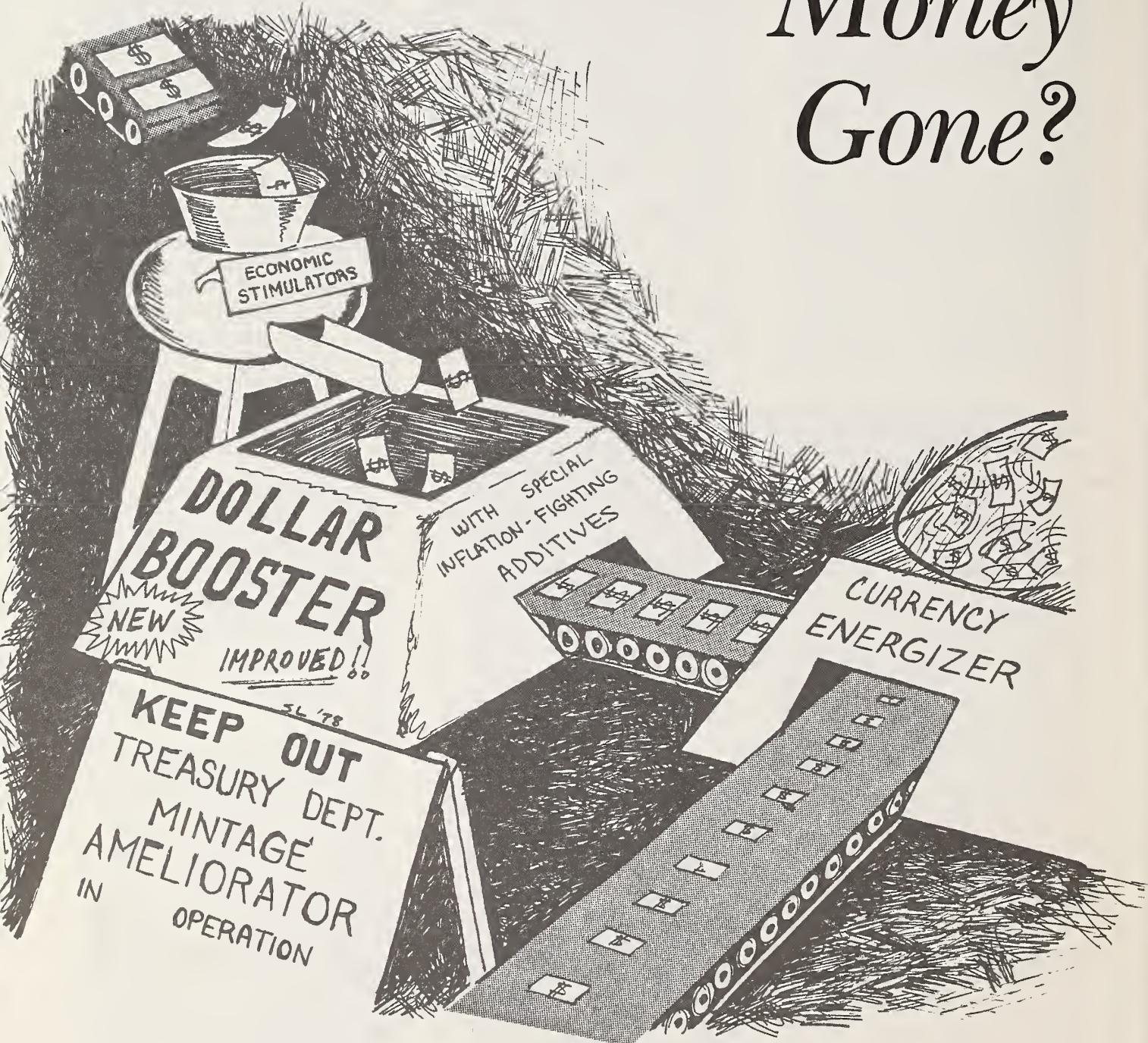
No decision. Hopefully, we'll have a decision this year...this calendar year. But even if we get the decision, it will be a long-term project because of the funding requirements, the moves and all the myriad of details that it takes to move an outfit as large as this one.

So, we're not going to move right away?

It's going to be years because there are a million things to be done to make a home for the command.

Carol, I guess in my whole career this has been by far...and I don't say this lightly, because I don't have to say it, since you haven't asked...this has been the most exciting, the most interesting and I feel the most satisfying job I've ever had...working with people to create something new that was just another idea and to make it an actuality.

Where, Oh Where Has All Our Money Gone?



The headlines have told the story many times—"Dollar Value Declines," "Housing Costs Hit Record Highs," "Cost of Food Continues to Rise." And the editorial cartoons have featured a shrinking dollar, a sick dollar and even a sinking dollar.

But for too many people, especially our military personnel overseas, this story is one hitting too close to home.

In Okinawa, for example, an apartment which a year ago rented for 60,000 yen or \$200, now goes for the same 60,000 yen. However, the exchange rate now sets the price at \$272.

In Berlin, a city where entertainment has always been expensive, lower and middle enlisted personnel are finding it impossible to enjoy themselves during off-duty hours in off-post establishments.

And in the Washington, DC, area, food prices were recently recorded as the highest in the nation and some home builders are now requiring 25 percent down on the sale price of a home.

Luckily, the monetary situation is a problem no one is having to face alone. Consumer agencies are providing tips on buying, the exchange system is running specials and setting a price lid on many items, commanders have implemented programs to help their soldiers and affected individuals are using their American ingenuity to cope with the monetary crisis.

One of the hardest hit areas, according to news accounts, affects military members stationed in Germany. Not only do soldiers slated for duty there face a dollar value which keeps falling in relation to the German mark, but they also have to be concerned with the nonavailability of government quarters.

Many soldiers arrive in Germany with families in tow, expecting government housing to be waiting. . . instead they most often find a waiting list of several months' length and high prices in the local communities. DA officials are warning that while privately-rented civilian housing is normally available for families with concurrent travel, government quarters usually aren't available for periods ranging from 4 to 30 weeks.

And if privately-rented housing becomes the only alternative, soldiers can face initial security deposits of over \$1,000 in addition to higher rent and utility costs than those in the states. Additionally, German apartments are often small and unfurnished without built-in closets or light fixtures. . . problems that seem small but add to the cost.

To ease the problems of servicemen and their families already in the Federal Republic, commanders in most areas have opened the Army dining facilities to dependents, allowing them to enjoy low-cost, nutritional meals. Another major move has been to authorize station allowances for many junior enlisted families who previously were not qualified to receive them at a rate which takes

family expenses into account. Cost of living and housing allowances (COLA and HA) are now being paid to junior enlisted soldiers at the "with dependent" rate.

Station allowances, which offset housing and other necessary living costs when compared to average US expenses, are being examined daily and adjusted when there is a significant change in the exchange rate of the dollar.

In Augsburg, West Germany, site of one of INSCOM's field stations, hundreds of West Germans contributed more than \$2,000 last March to help low-ranking GIs. The money was used to transport GIs to low-cost commissaries, PXs and hospitals.

And in Berlin, home of Field Station Berlin, a city which has always been noted for its high quality, high cost entertainment, soldiers are turning to the command to provide entertainment.

Bimonthly nights of "enjoyment and relaxation" at the field station's dining facility are held for personnel, guests and families. Each bimonthly event is sponsored by one of the field station's companies and menus and entertainment vary.

At one recent event, "Good Country Food" was featured and for \$1.15 with a surcharge of 30 cents for officers and dependents, one could tempt the appetite with Southern fried chicken, barbequed ribs, fried fish, corn on the cob, hush puppies, green beans, baked potatoes, hamburgers, cheeseburgers, hot dogs, french fries, hot rolls, salads, dessert and drinks. Children received the same meal for 60 cents and a 25 cent surcharge.

In Japan, where the value of the dollar in relation to the yen has decreased over 30 percent during the last year, personnel have also been facing monetary problems.

Living on the local economy has created financial hardships for some INSCOMers stationed in Misawa, Japan. The local inflation rate has been estimated between 8 and 15 percent and while off-base housing is available to soldiers and their families, it often varies in size, quality and maintenance expenses.

On March 1, 1977, an average three bedroom house without furnishings cost approximately \$142.86 or 40,000 yen. At that time, the exchange rate was 280 yen per dollar. The same three bedroom unit in April of this year cost \$251.14 or 55,000 yen. . . an exchange rate of 219 yen. Utilities are another concern. Costs of off-base housing utilities and utilities for certain kinds of on-base housing can cost renters an additional 33 percent.

An accompanied E-4 living off-base with two dependents in a two bedroom house can anticipate the following expenses: rent—55,000 yen or \$254.63; electricity—7,900 yen or \$36.57; kerosene—40,000 yen or \$185.19; propane—3,000 yen or \$13.89; water—700 yen or \$3.24;

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—Money cont.

garbage—900 yen or \$4.17. That represents a total for rent and utilities of \$497.69 or 107,500 yen... nearly half the person's salary.

Needless to say, the inflation factor, combined with the steady decline of the dollar on the exchange market, has drastically altered purchasing habits. Purchase of goods on the economy has been minimized in favor of purchases through the base exchange system... a practice causing great concern among Japanese merchants.

Families are also watching their consumption of fuel and utilities... hoping in that way to keep costs down. With a major expense in Japan being the use of the automobile... not only is gasoline approximately \$2.23 a gallon, but liability insurance, compulsory insurance and road taxes are high... soldiers and their families are cutting short their weekly trips for necessities and especially their pleasure driving.

In short, personnel in Misawa are learning to limit their travel, purchase only needed items and sacrifice nonoperational benefits.

The picture is much the same in Okinawa. While the yen cost of housing has not changed significantly, the exchange rate of the dollar has increased costs. A similar increase has also been seen at local restaurants and shops, even though many do offer a higher exchange rate than the banking facility.

While housing and cost of living allowances have helped ease the problem, most families living off-post, have had to learn to live without many luxuries and some items they formerly considered essentials. Included are telephones, air conditioners, stereos and televisions.

The single soldier has also been required to limit his expenditures and is utilizing the on-post facilities like the craft shop, gymnasium and theater to a greater extent. Island tours, offered by the USO, are becoming increasingly popular, yet inexpensive, means of spending one's off-duty time while learning about the host country and her people.

As a field station spokesman put it, "All in all, through a little sacrifice and ingenuity, the military community is meeting the problem head-on."

The Army and Air Force Exchange System (AAFES), whose stores soldiers and their families are turning more and more to in these critical financial times, started taking steps early in the year to ease the strain on tightening budgets.

In March an "AAFES Budget Special" program was instituted worldwide. This involved the introduction of a lower-cost line of merchandise, particularly clothing, into the exchange's inventory. Major thrust of the program was at the hard-pressed, lower-paid junior enlisted personnel and their families.

During the summer, AAFES froze the prices on certain items and lowered others an average of seven percent in exchange outlets in Germany and

Japan. The price freeze covered "off the shelf" deli items, excluding beer, soft drinks and prepared foods, in cafeterias and snack bars and personal services such as barber and beauty shop care and labor rates for garage repairs.

The lowering of prices included food and snacks, again excluding beer, soft drinks and prepared foods, toiletries, lingerie and hosiery, linens, domestics, yardage, cleaning supplies, paper goods and motor oil.

And, more recently, at the end of September, the exchange service announced price reductions from 10 to 25 percent below current prices for a total \$6.8 million in reductions worldwide. In making the announcement, AAFES emphasized that the degree of savings on items and the length of time they will be offered for sale will vary at the discretion of local exchange managers.

The system plans to offer the most savings on gift items in all its stores during the Christmas shopping season.

The past few months have been hard, the future according to most economists isn't too rosy, but Americans, as they have shown in the past, continue to endure, exist and enjoy their lives.

Perhaps the happiest note, however, comes from our military intelligence group members in Korea. They point out that before April 1973, the rate of exchange was 279 won to the dollar. Between April 1973 and December 1974, this rose to 398 won to the dollar and presently the rate stands at 484 won to the dollar.

Their answer to our question on how the economic situation was affecting their personnel was: "As shown, there has been no decline in purchasing power of the dollar in Korea. In fact, the reverse has been true. As a result, methods of coping are not applicable to this command."



For the uninitiated or those personnel who have never been stationed overseas, the terms COLA and HA sound more like a soft drink and a humorous response than station allowances.

The following information, taken from a Department of Defense news briefing, will hopefully explain, while not going into specific details, the meaning of these terms.

Two types of allowances are paid in overseas areas to offset the higher costs. A housing allowance (HA) is paid to eligible personnel who are not provided government quarters. This allowance offsets the difference between the average actual cost of housing and the average basic allowance for quarters.

The cost of living allowance, or COLA, is paid to offset the average difference in costs other than housing between the continental United States and the overseas duty station.

COLA, HA: Two Types of Allowances

Both allowances are adjusted whenever there is a significant change in the currency exchange rate. At present, for example, the exchange rate in Germany is being examined on a daily basis. This constant revision resulted in the rates of payment in Germany being adjusted upward on six occasions between October 1, 1977, and mid-March 1978.

These allowances generally are not payable to unaccompanied personnel who live in government dormitories and have a government dining facility available to them.

The HA and COLA are paid at two rate levels: (1) unaccompanied personnel who

are eligible for the allowances are paid at the "without dependents" rate, and (2) eligible personnel who are accompanied by their dependents are paid at the "with dependents" rate. The "with dependents" rate takes into account the number of dependents who accompany the serviceperson.

Both rates will vary based on the grade of the recipient.

While junior enlisted personnel who had their dependents with them were previously paid cost of living and housing allowances at the "without dependents" rate, effective March 1, 1978, these allowances were changed to the higher "with dependents" rate.

That's a shortened, simplified look at the complicated pay system. For more detailed facts and specific examples, contact your local finance officer.

Looking at Ourselves Through HR/EO Survey

by Marvin Zumwalt
HR/EO Officer

In March of this year, approximately 2400 INSCOMers participated in the second annual command-wide HR/EO Attitude Survey. Coverage was extensive; personnel from units as large as Field Station Augsburg and the 66th MI Group down to those as small as Field Station Homestead were asked to register their opinions on a wide range of subjects including how well their unit functioned, the level of esprit de corps, the quality of leadership, job satisfaction, racism, sexism and drugs.

The purpose of the survey, initiated in March 1977, is to give the chain of command a measurement of the "people situation." From the results, it is possible to identify trends and areas of both weakness and strength that must be recognized to assure that command and unit actions will be taken to make INSCOM a better environment in which to live and work.

While this article deals with generalities a report on the major findings was sent to units in June and is available for those

who wish to learn the particulars.

According to those surveyed, INSCOM has generally improved over last year. Over 85 percent feel their units are functioning well and getting the mission accomplished. Esprit de corps dropped this year but still remains very high. Leaders are viewed as very technically qualified and the consideration shown by them for the personal situation of their subordinates has improved over last year. Although members of the different racial groups perceive their environment from different perspectives, few people reported any problems of a racial nature in their units.

Job satisfaction and the attitudes of men toward women soldiers continued as the two main areas of concern to the

—cont. next page

—Survey cont.

command. The level of job satisfaction improved over last year, primarily due to actions initiated by the unit chains of command, but much more work is needed in such areas as periodic feedback on duty performance and insuring that soldiers have meaningful jobs. This has led to some of the aspects of the job satisfaction situation being provided by INSCOM to outside agencies whose actions have an impact within the command.

The attitudes of men toward women have improved over last year. There is less opposition to women as commanders and supervisors or to their performing a greater role in INSCOM. However, 15 percent of the men still hold sexist beliefs and 35 percent of all INSCOMers believe that men and women are not treated equitably. Women soldiers are both benefiting and being hurt because of their sex. Progress has been made, but more needs to be done if INSCOM is to be a command where all can feel like they belong.

Generally, INSCOM has become a better organization to work for with the efforts of many individuals having contributed to this change. Not everyone has a glamorous role, nor were many of the changes accompanied by a lot of fanfare, but the total effect has been to improve the environment for all.

In 1978, more actions will be initiated in response to this survey's findings and hopefully the results of the next survey, scheduled for March 1979, will show further improvement.

* * * * *

From "Phooey!" To Enjoyment

On this year's HR/EO survey, two questions received the most responses . . . question 51, asking what is the worst thing about the person's present situation and question 52, asking what is the best.

Several soldiers took advantage of the questions to express their viewpoints of the Army in general. Following is a random sampling of their responses:

"I like the majority of the duties I perform and feel my job is important to the security of the nation."—Officer

* * *

"I do not appreciate the way many of my superiors treat the troops. I'd much rather go back to the real world where everybody will just allow me to do my job without harassing my personal life."—Jr Enlisted

* * *

"I am leaving due to the compartmentalization of INSCOM. Initiative is stifled. Officers are in general arrogant and unapproachable. Drug and alcohol programs, for example, are reduced to pabulum by a disinterested middle management. Senior NCOs who are in general more competent than their commanders, are shelved into admin roles and consequently the Army loses their expertise and experience."—Jr Enlisted

"I believe in what I am doing and feel that I can best serve my country by doing this job since it is an important one . . . I see too many who are good at this job and would be good for INSCOM but get out because of the trivial and petty situations that are allowed to continue for no reason at all."—Jr Enlisted

* * *

"Double standards and misplaced priorities cause much confusion and dissatisfaction among personnel of all grades. The unit has PT jocks who aren't effective soldiers and effective soldiers are hounded because they are not overjoyed about PT programs. Why play for four hours a week and work nights and weekends to catch up?"—NCO

* * *

"The Army does not use me to my fullest potential. In every unit I've been in, more emphasis was placed on making a favorable impression on our superiors than in seeing to the needs of the mission and looking after the morale of the troops. On the other hand, we're told our mission is so vital and yet if it's so darn vital, why are we always short on people? If it were really vital, I'm sure we'd have the manpower we're supposed to have."—Jr Enlisted

* * *

"Phooey!"—NCO

* * *

"There are a lot of disillusionments that individuals have about the Army. Some are valid, some invalid, depending upon the individual and the situation. Too many live in this fantasy unaware of what assistance is available to them until it is too late. The most negative aspect of my present situation is a

gap in communications and the strategy used in communicating."—*Jr Enlisted*

* * *

"I enjoy my job and meeting new people. I do like the opportunities the Army has given me such as travel but I couldn't do it all the time. The Army has helped me to grow as a person."—*Jr Enlisted*

* * *

"There are no positive aspects. I am tired of this crap and have had it once and for all."—*Jr Enlisted*

* * *

"I think that the Army is a fine career for any young man or woman. The chance for advancement is good (it is up to the individual), pay and benefits are good. But, proposals now being studied . . . retirement . . . would cause disastrous changes in what the Army has to offer and would not be as attractive as other employment."—*NCO*

* * *

"The Army has something I want; I just haven't found it yet."—*Jr Enlisted*

* * *

"In my opinion, the lack of discipline in the Army is a strong point in my leaving. Also, the quality of the soldiers coming into the Army, not just INSCOM, is often below standards which I see must be upheld to meet the Army's overall mission. The current debates over retirement and benefits also leaves me in a state of not knowing what a future in the military holds."—*NCO*

* * *

"The lack of intellectual challenge."—*Officer*

* * *

"I'd rather be somewhere else, I didn't enlist, somebody else did. The guy here now is completely different."—*Jr Enlisted*

* * *

"The greatest problem confronting the potential career soldier is the negative attitude of the American people towards the military. There is a continuing campaign by some people to discredit the professional military members. We are constantly exposed to criticism by the press, Congress and one hell of a lot of Americans, who neither care nor know just what the military is doing."—*NCO*

Do You Know The Standards Of Conduct?

Commanders and staff heads are reminded that it is their duty to ensure that all INSCOM personnel are familiar with the Standards of Conduct as well as the appropriate statutory prohibitions.

No later than seven days after initial employment, assumption of duties or entry on active duty, all personnel, to include both military and civilian, must receive an oral briefing on the Standards of Conduct.

In addition, each individual must acknowledge in writing that he or she attended the briefing and read and understood the requirements imposed by the Standards of Conduct.

It is also a requirement that all DA personnel be reminded of their duty to comply with the Standards of Conduct at least

semiannually. Any questions or guidance regarding the standards of conduct should be directed to INSCOM's Staff Judge Advocate, the Command's Deputy Standards of Conduct Counselor (AUTOVON 222-5245).

New Bonuses For Reuping

INSCOMers with operational MOSs 98G, O5H, 96B, 96C and 97C as well as support MOSs 74F and 67N should be aware of a new change in their Selective Reenlistment Bonus (SRB).

For those soldiers holding a 05H MOS as well as a 98G MOS (with a language specialty of Arabic-Egyptian, Arabic-Syrian, Czechoslovakian, Korean, Polish, Spanish-American, Russian or German) the SRB multipliers for their MOSs doubled as of the first of September (from

2A to 4A for 05Hs, and from 2B to 4B for 98Gs).

New SRB multipliers for other INSCOM MOSs are as follows: 1A for MOS 67N, 2B for MOS 97C and 2A for MOSs 74F, 96B and 96C. See your local recruiter for what that means in dollars and cents for you.

New Center For Training Planned

Plans are underway for establishment of a training center, an area where the total combat environment of modern warfare, present and future, can be realistically simulated.

A Draft Environmental Impact Statement was filed by the Army recently to establish a military National Training Center at one of three sites: Twenty Nine Palms Marine Corps Base, CA; Yuma Proving Grounds, AZ, or FT Irwin, CA.

The Records Know All About You, Do You?

Five mornings a week, 55 employees of the Department of the Army depart from as many locations scattered throughout the greater Baltimore area. They move inconspicuously through the morning traffic, arriving alone or in small groups at a plain red brick building at FT Meade, MD. There are no windows to provide a hint of their activities, but for the next eight hours they will locate and consult hundreds of counterintelligence sources.

These people have been doing this every day since 1973, and their predecessors were part of a similar operation that began at FT Holabird, MD over 35 years ago.

These are the men and women of INSCOM's Investigative Records Repository (IRR), and their sources are the Army's counterintelligence files. These files contain the investigations conducted by the Army for the purpose of granting security clearances as well as counterintelligence operational files. Whenever a security clearance must be verified for a new job, a higher access, promotions or any other reason, the results of the investigation are required as confirmation of his clearability.

The IRR also contains files generated by intelligence operations, classified sources and persons within the intelligence interest of the Army. These records form a huge library of approximately 3.7 million records which are maintained in accordance with the retention criteria established by the National Archivist.

Access to the files is limited to those commands and agencies specified in the Federal Registry as authorized users of the files. Approximately 425 DA, DoD and federal agencies are currently certified users. These users submit an average of 50,000 requests for files to the IRR annually.

Each file in the IRR is assigned a number and arranged in Terminal Digit Sequence. The number assigned to each file is entered in the Defense Central Index of Investigations (DCII), which is a computerized indexing system run by the Defense Investigative Service. Identifying data (name, Social Security, and date and place of birth) are the keys for matching the file with an

individual's name for all DoD holdings. The computer provides the locator numbers of matching subjects in all DoD investigative records repositories.

IRR has five major divisions to transform requests for information from a requirement to a response. Each office has its share of the job, and at each stage measures are taken to insure that a requester gets accurate, complete and legally retainable information.

If the identifying data provided by a requester are incomplete, perhaps nothing more than a name, he could end up with hundreds of possibilities. If the information is wrong, he may get nothing at all, even if there is an investigation on the shelf. The 34,000 linear feet of files that cover over three floors of the IRR building are arranged in terminal digit order and that number tells the IRR personnel where to find the file. If the personnel data provided by the requester is complete and accurate, the computer will provide the file numbers of all investigations conducted by DoD on the individual and the appropriate agencies holding the files.

Armed with a file number, locating the file and placing a chargeout to the requester is the work of the IRR Files Division. With 15 permanent and 6 temporary personnel, it is the largest of IRR's major divisions. On certain occasions when a file has "gone AWOL" the clerks turn detective and several hours later they will have the most accurate answer possible on the fate of the missing file.

Finding a file is only a part of the job. As many in the intelligence community have learned over the past few years, another thing that "isn't like the movies," is the forest of legal restraints on intelligence operations and record holdings. The IRR



Examining one of the over four million files maintained by the IRR is Mary Lou Wise. (US Army Photo by SP5 Joe Krull)

has millions of records which were collected and stored when the law was much less restrictive. The problem is one of picking the files, basically due to aging criteria, that must be reviewed or destroyed. That job belongs to the Records Processing Division of the IRR.

The only contact most people are likely to have with the 11 people of this office is through the quarterly inventory check of all files charged out to the requesters or requests which require expeditious handling. RPD is responsible for maintaining the worldwide accounts and insuring that the files are returned, but there is a much bigger task that has already been furnished when a requester gets one of the files.

Because IRR is legally responsible for the content and even the existence of every file, the Record Processing Division reviews each file that comes off the shelf before it is sent to a requester. At this time the file can be reviewed for release of information and regraded if aging has lowered its security classification. Still, the task of correcting the files as they are requested is only part of the job. To correct the thousands of files not reached in this manner, Army Reservists serving on two weeks active duty in RPD review the holdings from wall to wall while they learn about intelligence files and current legal requirements.

The program is going slowly, but since the start of the year, 24 reservists have received the most current training in intelligence problems and restraints in the only program of its kind within the Department of Defense.

The IRR's Supplemental Review Division struggles with another important aspect of the retainability question—the material being created. The division reviews all new material coming into the IRR to see if it is retainable and properly classified, determines whether further investigative action is required, and then checks to see if a similar file already exists. When appropriate, this division will create a new file to hold the material. Over 4000 new supplemental documents are reviewed annually.

Located deep in the basement is the Special Records Division. Known locally as the "vault," it is a small repository within the IRR, housing the more sensitive files and those which require more restrictive control than the majority of the IRR holdings. One of this office's many functions is insuring that none of IRR's authorized requesters or its employees picks up his own file or the file of a family member.

The Automated Data Division under Sergeant First Class James Frink will soon come under the control of another INSCOM organization, but its services will continue. The ADD prepares the computer transaction cards feeding inquiries into the computer index and translating the responses for those who are not fluent in the computer languages. It is just as important to get the correct

identifying data to begin with so the computer index can locate the current file.

The repository has existed for many years under varying conditions and operating concepts, so, not surprisingly, special purpose projects and offices are often used to resolve conflicts or meet new problems. At present, such a special project, CONLIT, has the mission of responding to Congressional inquiries and those resulting from litigation involving Army records.

Faced with more work than workers, the IRR command element is looking forward to a 30-man augmentation which will do nothing but review files, a project anticipated to last over eight years.

With one office reviewing material coming in and another reviewing material already here, will it ever be finished? Not really. The files are an actively employed intelligence resource, constantly expanding and contracting to meet current needs and legal requirements. Sometimes extremely valuable or sensitive material is discovered waiting quietly in the file that no one even knew existed.

Army investigators have been gathering information for many years. Without the records tucked behind those windowless brick walls we would have no official record of these investigations or intelligence operations. It is the work of IRR's personnel to get maximum use out of the Army's counterintelligence products. Without the 55 men and women, blending back into the evening traffic and heading home every evening, there would be no background information to review. Each time we needed counterintelligence data, regardless of how much we have already collected, we would have to start all over again. IRR provides the continuity needed to prevent that from ever happening.

In Memoriam

Colonel Norman E. Enis, a dedicated and respected member of the worldwide intelligence community, died on the morning of Sept. 14, 1978.

The military career of COL "Norm" Enis included tours with the USASSG as commanding officer in Vietnam and as the SSO in Naples, Group S2. At the time of his death, COL Enis was employed by the Department of State.

Colonel Enis was an outstanding soldier and individual and will be sincerely missed by all who knew him and served under him.



Scenic Garmisch, Germany, is the home of one of INSCOM's newest units. The US Army Russian Institute joined the command Oct. 1.

Described as a truly unique educational experience by students, faculty and graduates alike, the Institute offers a two-year program of advanced Russian language training combined with Soviet area studies, research opportunities, guest speaker programs and repeated travel opportunities to the USSR. It's an offering that allows students to gain an appreciation of the Soviet Union not otherwise obtainable in the West.

Since its inception in 1947, the Institute has trained approximately 500 Soviet specialists representing all the military services, the Department of Defense, State Department and various other government agencies.

While language study consumes most of the students' time, other classes concentrate on political structure, ideology, history, literature, geography, economic system and sociological characteristics of the Soviet Union.

Take a look at the senior research paper topics and you'll find such subjects as "The Sino-NATO Connection: The Kremlin's View," "The Nationality Problem in the Soviet Military," "Soviet High Command: The Party and Personalities,"

and "Soviet Ground Forces Doctrine vs. Capability in the European Theater: Dichotomy or Consistency."

And the list of guest lecturers reads like a "Who's Who on Soviet Matters." Not only does the list include recent emigres from every background, but other authorities such as: Kenneth Skoug, Economic Counselor at the US Embassy in Moscow; Paul Holman of the Air Force Intelligence Service; Colonel Jack Twombley, ACDA, SALT Talks Representative; Robert German, Political Officer, US Embassy, Bonn, and Graham Turbiville, noted author on Soviet military affairs.

Most students arrive at the Institute after studying one year of Russian at the Defense Language Institute at Monterey, CA. For 220 hours each semester, the students actively pursue the school's curriculum.

Central to the Institute is a 30,000-volume library, 65 percent in Russian, 30 percent in English and the rest in German, Czech and Polish.

During a year's time, approximately 1,000 hardbound volumes are added to the library.

Presently, the library is capable of sustaining detailed graduate level research in the field of Soviet and East European area studies, through its own resources and the resources of other libraries by means of inter-library loans.

Comparable to many major American university libraries, the collection consists of books, pamphlets, newspapers, periodicals, special reports, microfilm and microfiche. It subscribes to most of the important Soviet journals and newspapers. Copies of Pravda date back to 1948.

Besides some very rare and valuable reference books such as the Russian language encyclopedias Brockhaus dated 1891 and Granat dated 1922, the library has monographs and journals for the period 1945-1955 that even the Library of Congress and the Hoover Institute on War, Revolution and Peace do not possess.

With all the expertise, resources and first-hand aids, the Institute is truly a unique and valuable experience for any military or government official.

An experience that Lieutenant Colonel Roland LaJoie, the Institute's Commander comments on: "As the Soviet Union continues to dominate the foreign policy and national defense planning of the United States, the need for specialists with exactly the type background and training provided by the US Army Russian Institute will continue to increase, providing graduates with opportunities for varied and challenging assignments throughout the spectrum of government service."

Coming:

*The Journal's
Holiday Issue*

—next month

A Lie Detector?

There's No Such Thing!

by L.D. Noland

There is no such thing as a lie detector!

If there were, it would probably be your spouse or a close relative, certainly not an instrument. "Lie detector" is a term used by many in referring to a polygraph.

The polygraph was labeled a "lie detector" at least as far back as the 1920's. In about 1930, a man named Keeler built an instrument capable of continuous simultaneous recording of relative changes in breathing, blood pressure and heart rate. He did not invent the instrument . . . he modified existing recording mechanisms and housed them in a configuration which was simple to use and saved considerable time.

Keeler became extremely well-known during the 1930's for his ability to solve investigations after more conventional means and methods had failed and his success had a lot to do with the development and use of the polygraph in today's society.

From the outset of his career as a polygraph examiner, Keeler maintained that the instrument was not a lie detector. He wrote, "To begin with, there is no such thing as a lie-detector. There are no instruments recording bodily changes, such as blood pressure, pulse, respiration—or galvanic reflex, that deserve the name 'lie-detector' any more than a stethoscope, a clinical thermometer—or a blood count apparatus with a microscope can be called an appendicitis detector."

"However, deception, guilt,—or innocence can be diagnosed from certain symptoms just as appendicitis, paranoia—or any other physical or mental disorder can be diagnosed. In every case, the examiner must make his diagnosis from tangible symptoms, using whatever mechanical aids he has at his disposal."

Keeler was 100 percent right, but the term "lie detector" stuck anyhow, even with those who should know better. The more appropriate term "polygraph" comes from the Greek word "polygraphos" (writing much).

Webster defines the "polygraph" as, "1. an early device for reproducing writings or drawings 2. an instrument for recording simultaneously changes in blood pressure, respiration, pulse rate, etc.; see LIE DETECTOR."

OK, we turn back to "lie detector" and find Webster saying, "a *polygraph* (underscoring added) used on persons suspected of lying; it records certain bodily changes assumed to occur when the subject lies in answering questions." Bad news here! Webster is playing both ways and the definition of "lie detector" leaves a lot to be desired.

These "bodily changes" can result from several emotional factors other than lying, including, among others, love, hate and fear. It's up to the person making use of the polygraph to determine which emotional factor is involved. Webster does do us one favor though . . . his definition of the word "machine" conclusively excludes the polygraph from such categorization.

You may also note from Keller's statement that he referred to the individual using the polygraph as an "examiner," not an "operator." He had good reason to use the former term. We all know an operator is a "con man" or a person who, by using certain equipment and/or process, either directs the activity of the equipment, for example, an automobile, or produces a product which is subsequently used by someone else. An examiner employs certain equipment and/or process to produce a product which he/she then uses to arrive at a conclusion. The person who uses a polygraph best fits the latter description.

The Department of Defense, the military services and other federal agencies have eliminated the terms "lie detector," "operator" and "machine" from the vocabulary. It's time the rest caught up.

We will tell you how and why the polygraph is used another day.

Operational Achievement Honored with Plaque

Is there someone in your unit who has contributed greatly to operational effectiveness? Then why not consider nominating him for the INSCOM Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement?

The plaque, which will be awarded annually, will recognize the nonsupervisory service member who made the single greatest contribution to the operational effectiveness of the Command during the preceding calendar year. Nonoperational personnel whose accomplishments significantly impacted on operational effectiveness are also eligible.

While the large plaque will be displayed prominently at INSCOM's Headquarters, a smaller replica will be presented to the winner as a personal memento of the achievement.

Details on the award are contained in INSCOM Regulation 672-3 and recommendations are due at the Headquarters by Feb. 15, 1979. The winner will be announced during April.

This is an outstanding way to recognize your achievers.

All Source

No Command Policy On Billet Visitation

INSCOM has decided not to establish a command policy on visitation in unit billet areas. . . that decision will be left to major subordinate commanders.

Influencing the commanders' decisions will be prevailing local host command policies. However, the overall principle to be followed, whenever possible, is INSCOM soldiers should be treated as adults as long as good order and discipline can be maintained.

More information is included in IAPER-HR Letter dated Sept. 7, 1978.

A Letter From Santa

Did you ever wonder how you could get a letter to your child postmarked from the North Pole? The answer is easy.

Just write the letter and then mail it, along with a stamped envelope addressed to the tiny tot, to: Detachment 2, 11th Weather Squadron, Santa's Mailbag, Eielson AFB, Alaska 99702. Volunteers from the detachment will personalize the letter with Christmas illustrations and mail it to the child from the nearby North Pole.

Good-hearted members of this chilly, remote post have been performing this service since 1954, re-mailing over 165,000 letters in the process.

Application Date Nears for Admission To NCO OE Class

Dec. 31, 1978, is the application submission deadline for the second class of the NCO Organizational Effectiveness Program.

Forty-five NCOs will be selected to attend Class II at the OE Training Center, FT Ord, CA, which will run from May 3, 1979 through July 13, 1979.

The program was initiated to determine the role of the noncommissioned officer in OE situations.

Interested soldiers must be in grades E-7 through E-9 (waiverable to E-6); be an advanced NCOES graduate; have a minimum of 12 months until ETS upon graduation from OETC and be in a career management field that is not experiencing a shortage. It is also desirable that applicants have two years of college.

Soldiers interested in applying for the program should submit their applications through normal command channels to Commander MILPERCEN (DAPC-EPZ-P), 2461 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, VA 22331.

A New World Opens In Computer Security

by CPT Thomas E. Werner

Computer Security, a relatively new, expanding and increasingly vital area of concern for military intelligence units in the field, has already received a great deal of attention by the 165th MI Battalion, 66th MI Group in Frankfurt, Germany.

Based on strong interest expressed by ADP facilities, and the known espionage and terrorist threats facing USAREUR computer facilities, the 165th began a computer security program in 1977, and the program has taken an increased dimension since that time. Publication of the first comprehensive computer security regulation, AR 380-380, Automated Systems Security, dated Dec. 1977,

provided tremendous impetus to the team's effort because the regulation provided definitive guidance in a relatively new field for MI personnel.

Using that basic reference, the computer security team conducted its first evaluation, designed to be an interim computer security assistance project until a Fifth US Corps accreditation team could be formed, trained and fielded.

The service was multi-disciplined in nature and incorporated every phase of computer hardware, software, personnel and physical security.

Since this first evaluation, two more services have been conducted and have been so well received that other military intelligence units within USAREUR have requested training and guidance in this new field. The 165th MI Battalion has sponsored four separate computer security conferences for other MI units and has provided numerous classes and on-the-job-training for the newly formed Fifth Corps computer accreditation team.



CPT Thomas Werner observes some data processing equipment during a recent computer security check.
(US Army Photos by SP5 Williams)



There's miles and miles of disks to be surveyed and CPT Werner, front, does the job while LT Carlson, security manager of the Data Processing Detachment, looks on.



Rank

From Biblical Times To Modern Day

Rank is something almost every military person wants more of, for various and sundry reasons. And most military are acquainted with the courtesy, privilege and responsibility each chevron or insignia represents. Few, however, are aware of the lengthy lineage most of those scraps of cloth and bits of shiny metal have in their past.

For example, one of the earliest instances of the appointment of officers is found in the Bible: "So I took the chiefs of your tribes, wisemen and known, and made them heads of you, captains over thousands, and captains over fifties and captains over tens and officers among tribes." (Deut. 1:15).

Captain, then is the oldest known military title which still finds its place in modern military organizations. Moses "commissioned" those earliest captains, after getting the word to do so from God.

Captain is from the Latin word “capt” meaning head, and notably in the German army, the word captain (hauptmann) literally means headman.

Unlike captains, almost all other modern titles owe their origin to the feudal era of the Dark Ages when governments were beginning to raise regular paid armies for service.

At that time, the title "captain" usually belonged to a commander of a company which was the largest unit of the army numbering between 300 and 400 men.

During the feudal age, it was customary for each lord to have trusted men guarding his castle. These guards were hired mercenaries, experienced in war and commanded by a captain.

Such soldiers were known as the lord's servants or serventes, which in military language became corrupted into sergeantes or sergeants, who were considered senior to raw recruits.

During those days of chivalry, sergeants, although mounted, weren't rich enough to be knighted. If a sergeant lost his horse in combat, he became known as "lanz spessado" which means broken lance. He then joined with foot soldiers, where he served as a non-commissioned officer and became known as lance sergeant or lance corporal.

Lance sergeant or lance corporal meant acting sergeant or corporal. It was and still is a term used for a trained soldier superior in rank to the common men or "private men" as they were called. In the U.S. Army

and Marine Corps, the word "private" has always identified the ordinary soldier.

Corporal, meaning a person in charge of a small body of troops, first appeared in the British Cavalry during Oliver Cromwell's time. The cavalry, who openly boasted superiority to the infantry, wanted a title for their own noncommissioned officers other than sergeant. Thus, in the British household cavalry regiments, sergeants were called corporal of the horse. Later the title corporal was used to fill the need for a lesser grade noncommissioned officer both in cavalry and infantry.

As centralization of powers in kingdoms grew, the captains found more of their time required at court and less in the field with the troops. They hired officers to take their place. The officers were called place holders, or lieutenant which is derived from the French words "lieu" (place) and "tenant" (holding).

As armies grew in size, the number of companies became greater and several companies marched together in columns on the same road, the senior officer present commanded the whole column called "colonne" in French. Their leader came to be known as the colonel or column commander. These columns, later became permanent regiments. Colonels, too, needed seconds in command, namely lieutenant colonels.

Perhaps at this stage, military bureaucracy began to establish "empires"; a new rank was created and command of the army was given to an officer who originally was called general-captain or captain-general in distinction to the company captain. It was only natural that he too have someone to take command when he wasn't there, hence the rank of lieutenant general became necessary.

The captain part of his highest title was dropped and officer ranks included general, lieutenant general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, captain and lieutenant. But more changes were ahead.

Under Cromwell, the British organized a model army and the ranks of major and major general were established.

In each company, a sergeant was appointed to perform administrative and supply duties, but at the regimental level, an officer was detailed to that work. He was called the great-sergeant or sergeant-major. He was next senior to a lieutenant colonel and senior to all captains.

Then corresponding appointments were made for other officers concerned with administrative duties. They took on the title of sergeant-major-general, but the sergeant part of both titles was dropped because officers thought it belittling. The designation became major and major general. Thus, for the British at least, had evolved a practical officer and enlisted rank structure.

The British military rank system, like the British military organization, has been greatly emulated throughout the world.

The fledgling Continental Congress even adopted a slightly altered version of it for American soldiers in 1775; however, more ranks—both enlisted and commissioned have been established during the past 200 years of American history.



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